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EX. 1405

合衆國陸軍總司令部太平洋域戰爭犯罪部

一九四六年三月七日

覺書宛先：檢察部（報告第二三三號）

経 由：戦争犯罪部副指揮官

主 題：タバオ流刑地並ニタバオ市民拘留所

II 證言概要

a. 比島、ミンダナオ、タバオノタバオ流刑地ハ島民事務所
トシテ聯邦政府ニヨリ管理サレテマシタ。何時日本人が
コノ流刑地ヲ接收シタカニ關スル證言ニハ一致セヌ点カアリ
マス。然シコノ島ハ最初一九四二年、昭和十七年一月ノ何
日カニ山田海軍大尉ノ指揮ノ下ニ日本海軍ノ一部隊ニ依
ツテ占領サレタ様ニ思ハレマス（R七三、七九、八七）

而シテ其後陸軍少佐前田和夫（證言三〇）ノ指揮ヲ

陸軍ノ連中が一九四二年、昭和十七年二月（R八七）或ハ九

月（R七四）ニシテ引繼マシタ。日本人がコノ流刑地ヲ占領

スルヤ、彼等ハ約一千人ノ市民ヲ引揚者（R八七）約五百名ノ

島ノ囚人並ニコノ地方ニ於ケル拘留不正規兵若干（R八八）

ヲ含メテ、コノ全收容所ヲ完全支配シマシタ。何時日本人が

コノ流刑地ヲ俘虏收容所トシテ管理シ始メタカニ關シテハ何

等ノ證據ガアリマセン。然レ一九四二年、昭和十七年十月ニ

多數ノ日本兵ガ米國陸軍俘虏ヲ伴ツテ到リシマシタ。

(R七四) ソノアメリカ人ノ大部分ハ比島ミンダナオ、ブギドーン

マインバレイ並ニ比島ルソン島ニエバ、エシジャノ俘虏收容所

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No 2

カラ運じ、米ラシ、若手ア、タシタ。一九四三年、昭和十七年十
 月ヨリ一九四四年、昭和十九年、六月ニ至ル間ニ、収容所ニ、二千名
 カラ二千二百名、米軍俘虜ガ居タシタ。(R五七六四七九、一五)ッ、
 数ハ死亡、逃亡、移送、タ、次第ニ減リタシタ。一九四四年、昭和十九
 年、三月十四日五百名以下、不正規兵俘虜ガ又、ノ、タハ、不流刑地
 ニ運シテ来ラシマシタ。(R六七) ス、リ、ロ、ン、ノ、市民引揚者、守
 備兵ト使用人、宿所ニ(R七三)島、囚人、倉庫ニ(R八八)
 米軍俘虜、兵舎並ニ以前島、囚人、占メテ、タ、構内ニ、支々
 収容サレタシタ。(R七六、八八、四三三)
 日本陸軍ガ、不流刑地ヲ引越イタ時カラ一九四四年、昭和
 十九年、四月十日迄、前田和夫ハ、収容所、指揮官ア、リ、マ
 シタ。(R三二、三三、三三、三三、四〇、四九、五五、七四、八七、一一九、三三)
 彼ハ、高崎育、登音ニ、三ヨリ、引越ガシマシタ。彼ハ一九四四年
 昭和十九年、六月ニ、引ツキ、キ、モ、収容所、指揮官ア、リ、マ
 シタ。(R一三三) 其後収容所、陸軍大尉ク、ノ、次部部隊
 (R八三) 林部隊、坂本部隊、ソシタ。最後ニ一九四四年九月ニ
 引揚ガ、リ、マ、テ、上、村、大尉、指揮下、野戦補給中隊(R八四)
 ノ、支配下ニ、置カ、レ、マ、シタ。
 最初、三ヶ月間、収容所、食物ハ、充分ア、シタ。(R一〇、一三)
 ヲ、ド、モ、一九四三年、昭和十八年、三月カラ一九四四年、昭和十九年
 九月、金期間ヲ通シテ、俘虜者ニ、支給サ、レ、タ、食糧ハ、不充分ア、
 リ、マ、シタ。日ニ三百瓦カラ五百五十瓦、米ト野菜、ノ、カ、ラ、シ、タ、
 者ニ、三、ス、ト、ア、及、甘、糖、ノ、不、正、除、ニ、調理サ、レ、タ、モ、ノ、ガ、不、シ、タ、
 適、三、年、充、分、ノ、食物、不、足、タ、タ、二、千、人、以、上、ノ、俘虜、者、リ、マ、シ、タ、

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NO 3

脚気、壞血病、イタリヤ癩病其他種々皮膚病ニ罹リテ中
ニシタ。約七十五人ノ俘虜ハ實際ニ然ルニ榮養失調ニ死
ニシタ(R六七)俘虜ノ不充分ニ給食ハ食料ノ不足ニ由ルモ
ノテアリマセシタ。ハ故ナレバ多クハ食料ガ腐リ放題ニサ
シテキマシタカラ、ソニテソノ中ノ幾ラハ俘虜自身ニヨリテ
栽培サレタモノデアリマシタ(R一〇、一二、一三、一七、一八、一九、二〇、
二一、二二、二四、二五、二六、二七、二八、二九、三〇、三一、三二、三三、三
四、三五、三六、三七、三八、三九、四〇、四一、四二、四三、四四、四五、四六、
四七、四八、四九、五〇、五一、五二、五三、五四、五五、五六、五七、五八、五九、
六〇、六一、六二、六三、六四、六五、六六、六七、六八、六九、七〇、七一、七二、
七三、七四、七五、七六、七七、七八、七九、八〇、八一、八二、八三、八四、八五、
八六、八七、八八、八九、九〇、九一、九二、九三、九四、九五、九六、九七、九八、
九九、一〇〇)

赤十字カラノ給與ガアルマデハ俘虜ニ對シテ何等ノ医薬品ノ
供給モナシマセシタ。医療品ハ殆ド与ヘラレマセシタ
(R二、三、七、八、九、一〇、一一、一二、一三、一四、一五、一六、一七、一八、
一九、二〇、二一、二二、二三、二四、二五、二六、二七、二八、二九、三〇、三一、
三二、三三、三四、三五、三六、三七、三八、三九、四〇、四一、四二、四三、四四、
四五、四六、四七、四八、四九、五〇、五一、五二、五三、五四、五五、五六、五七、
五八、五九、六〇、六一、六二、六三、六四、六五、六六、六七、六八、六九、七〇、
七一、七二、七三、七四、七五、七六、七七、七八、七九、八〇、八一、八二、八三、
八四、八五、八六、八七、八八、八九、九〇、九一、九二、九三、九四、九五、九六、
九七、九八、九九、一〇〇)何等ノ衣服モ与給サレタ又ハ大抵場合
俘虜ハ襪以外ハツケテ居マセシタ(R六、七、八、九、一〇、一一、一二、一三、
一四、一五、一六、一七、一八、一九、二〇、二一、二二、二三、二四、二五、二六、二七、
二八、二九、三〇、三一、三二、三三、三四、三五、三六、三七、三八、三九、四〇、
四一、四二、四三、四四、四五、四六、四七、四八、四九、五〇、五一、五二、五三、
五四、五五、五六、五七、五八、五九、六〇、六一、六二、六三、六四、六五、六六、
六七、六八、六九、七〇、七一、七二、七三、七四、七五、七六、七七、七八、七九、
八〇、八一、八二、八三、八四、八五、八六、八七、八八、八九、九〇、九一、九二、
九三、九四、九五、九六、九七、九八、九九、一〇〇)建物ハ南京里虱鼠ガ横行
シテ平マシタ(R三九)

コノ收容所ノ衛生施設ニ関シハ兵舎カラ五十米ノ所ニア
リテ各四十人ツノ使用出來ルニツ、便所ガアノタトイフ意
味ノ日本軍医官吾村修登音ニヨリ、陳述以外ニ何等證據
ガアリマセシ(R四八)

俘虜達ハ異議ヲ申立テタニモ拘ラズ他行場ヲ建設シテ
ケレバナシマセシタ(R四四、四五、四六、四七、四八、四九、五〇、五一、
五二、五三、五四、五五、五六、五七、五八、五九、六〇、六一、六二、六三、
六四、六五、六六、六七、六八、六九、七〇、七一、七二、七三、七四、七五、
七六、七七、七八、七九、八〇、八一、八二、八三、八四、八五、八六、八七、
八八、八九、九〇、九一、九二、九三、九四、九五、九六、九七、九八、九九、
一〇〇)

俘虜個人ガ規則違背ノ行為ヲシタ場合、辱シ集團処罰

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が行はれり。

十人、俘虜、脱走ニ対シテ、スベテ、俘虜ハ監倉ニ移サレ、
假令、食物ノ分量ハ四五週間、事分ニケツラシ、重労働ヲナスルヲ
強制サレタシタ(R三三九四〇、五〇、五三、五五、一〇四)一人、俘虜が脱
走シタ爲メニ金収容所ハ九三日ノ間、食ヲナシデアリタシタ(R一二)
一ツ、鉄が兵舎、ヤテ脱見サレタトイフコトノタメニ六百五十人、
捕虜ハ整列シ裸体ニサセラレソシテ、各人、罪状ハ火ツイタ
煙草ヲ焼カレタシタ(R三二)籠作班、十五名ハ一名ノ犯罪ノ爲
ニ罰セラレ、眞直ニ氣ヲ付キ、客執カテ坐ラセラレ又改打サレタ
シタ(R五七)而シテ八名ハ七名、俘虜が脱走シタ故ニ、二週間
監倉ニ入ラシ拷問ニケツラシ、改打サレタシタ(R六三)

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ツマラヌ理由カラ或ハ全然理由ナクシテ修虜達ハ永イ間營倉
ニ監禁サレタリ或ハサモナクバ罪ナクシテ罰サレマシタ。(R四二二
二四、三七、三三、三八、三九、五十五、五七、五九、六二、六四、六六、六七、六九、七五
八九、九一九三、九四、九五、一〇四)

次、ヤウナ無数ナ殴打(R二七)ガアリマシタ。即チ拳骨ニヨルモ、
(R三四六六)ト銃ニヨルモ、(R二一、三八、六六、七五、八九)

銃剣ニヨルモ、(R二一)連発拳銃ニヨルモ、(R二四)サーベルニヨルモ、

(R三四)竹棒ニヨルモ、(R二一、六六)棒切ニヨルモ、(R三八)棍棒ニヨルモ、

(R六八)ゴム靴ニヨルモ、(R一〇)シヤベルニヨルモ、(R九四)足蹴ニヨルモ、

(R六八)リシテ平手打ニヨルモ、(R八九)デアリマシタ。殴打ハ別トシ

テ修虜ハ各種、異ナクテ非人道的方法デ拷問ヲウケマシタ。

即チ三日ニモ及ガ期間中跪座ノ状態ヲ保タサレマシタ。(R二六三)

又腕ヲ伸バシテ庖ヤ砦ノ上ニ跪カネバナリマセシマシタ。又全重

量ガ後部ニ乗ル様ニ体ヲソラセケル。板ヲ煉瓦ヲ運バネバナリ

マセシマシタ。(R三七)又電流ヲ通ジタ電線ヲ身体ニヤマシ

テ水中或ハ湯ノ中ニ立ツタリ跪イタリシナケレバナリマセシマシタ。

(R五七、五九、一〇四)燃エテ中ル板ヤ棒切ガ彼ノ身体ヲ刺シタ。

レル間腕ヲ伸バシテ鉄条網ニ縛ラレタリマシタ。(R六九)

又修虜ハ才互ニ彼等ガ出血スルマデ殴ラネバナリマセシマシタ。

(R九四)米軍修虜ハ銃剣術ノ訓練ニ於テ標的ニ使用サレタ

結果、多クノモノガ死ニ或ハ重傷ヲ負付レタシタ。(R七一)

爆撃ノ間修虜ハ避難所ヲ示スルモノヲ許サレマセシマシタ。

カクシテ彼等ヲ爆撃機ヤ銃火。爆シマシタ。(R六九)

修虜ハ日三十時間乃至二十四時間働カネバナリマセシマシタ。

(R一〇、一〇八)

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ヒリッピン、市民又島、囚人モ亦之等、拷問、射撃トナリ
 ンシタ。市民、所持品、食物、道具等ハ没収サレタシタ。
 彼等ハ平手デナゲラレ、足デ蹴ラレ政打サレタシタ。(R七四)
 島、囚人ハ棍棒デナゲラレ、足デ蹴ラレ、平手デナゲラレ射殺サレ、
 銃剣デツカレ、拷問ニカケラレ、爆撃ニ曝サレ、飢餓ニ苦シミ、
 金、衣服、其、他、個人、所有物ヲ掠奪サレ、医薬、援助ヲ
 拒絶サレ、兵舎、飛行場、其、他、軍事的施設ニ於テ
 長時間重労働ニ従フシナケレバナリマセンシタ。(R六八六
 七、六九、九三、九四、九六)

No. 6.

b. 又コノ記録ニ含アレキルモ、ハ一九四二年、昭和十六年、十二月
 三日カラ一九四三年、昭和十八年、十二月二十五日、期間。
 ダバオ市、アメリカ、市民收容所ニ於テ日本人ニヨツテナサレ
 タ残虐行為、訴言デアリマス(R一一三一一一八)一九四二年
 昭和十六年、十二月三十日、日本人、ダバオ在任アメリカ人が
 前以テ日本人、到来ヲ予想シテ集ツテキタダバオ、俱樂部
 ビルニ踏込ミ、彼等ヲ見付ケマシタ。(R一二三)ソコヘモ一人修道
 院カラホテルヘ、帰りニ逮捕サレ、政打サレ、彼、金、時計、其、他
 個人、所有品ヲ掠奪サレタ後、ダバオ、警察官兵舎ニ
 收容サレテキタ。モ一人、アメリカ市民がダバオ、俱樂部ビルニ
 連テ来ラレ收容居、總數ハ十三名ニナリマシタ。(R一二三
 一一三、一二四、一二六)之等、收容者ハ、建物カラ、他、
 建物ニ移サレ、最後ニハ一九四三年、昭和十七年、八月、二市、
 郊外、ダンスホールニ收容サレマシタ。收容者數ハ二五四名
 ニナリマシタ。(R一一三)一九四二年、昭和十七年、八月三十日ニ

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二八。名、他、アメリカ市民がザンボアニガカラダニオ事＝創
シ、同ジダニスホーニニ收容サレマシタ。(R-119) コ、ダニスホー
ハ平造建、建物デ、長サ六十フィート、幅三十フィートデ、只
一部をニカナク、其処ニ收容者ハ全部、僅、年數ヲ顧慮
スルコトナク收容サレマシタ。 船員モベッドモナク收容者ハ投床
ニ寝マシタ。リ、投床ハ、屋根ガ漏リ又船ド毎日雨が降りマシ
タ、大抵濡レテサマシタ。 其処ニハ只一個所、数フィート、
空地ガアリ、其処ニ收容者ハ、食ヲ、爲ニ溝ヲ掘リマシタ。
又婦人用ト男子用、便所ヲニツケリマシタ。 收容者ハ、
彼等自身、食物ヲ買ハネバナリマシタ。 何故ナレバ日本人
ニヨツテ、何故、食物モ喰セラレナカッタカデアリマス。 彼等、
食ヲハ只少量、米ト菜、ノミデアリマシタ。 リシテ四人栄養
不良デ死ニマシタ。 彼等ハ藥モ買ヘラレナカッタシ、又治療
モナシマシタ。 日本、守備兵ハ、絶エズ收容者ヲ殴打シ、
虐待シマシタ。(R-119) 一九四三年、昭和十八年、十一月十五日
收容者ハ、マニラへ船ヲ輸送サレマシタ。(R-113-118-111)

No. 7

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS
UNITED STATES ARMY FORCES, PACIFIC
WAR CRIMES BRANCH

7 March 1946

MEMORANDUM TO: Prosecution Section (Report No. 233)
THRU : Executive Officer, War Crimes Branch
SUBJECT : Davao Penal Colony and Davao City Civilian
Internment Camp.

* * *

II. SUMMARY OF EVIDENCE:

a. The Davao Penal Colony, in Davao, Mindanao, P.I., was operated by the Commonwealth Government as an insular penitentiary. The evidence is conflicting as to when the Japanese took over the Colony, but it appears that it was first occupied by a unit of the Japanese Navy under the command of Captain YAMADA sometime in January 1942 (R 73, 79, 87), and then elements of the army under Major MAEDA, Kazuo, took it over sometime in February (R 87) or September (R 74) 1942. When the Japanese occupied the Colony, they took full control of the entire camp including about one thousand civilian evacuees (R 87), about five hundred insular prisoners, and an unknown number of guerrilla detainees in the area (R 88). There is no evidence as to when the Japanese began to operate the Colony as a prisoner of war camp, but in October 1942, a large group of Japanese soldiers arrived with American military prisoners (R 74). Most of the Americans came from prisoner of war camps in Malaybalay, Bukidnon, Mindanao, P. I., and Cabanatuan, Nueva Ecija, Luzon, P. I. Between October 1942 and June 1944, there were from two thousand to two thousand two hundred American prisoners of war in the camp (R 57, 64, 79, 151). This number gradually decreased due to deaths, escapes and transfers. On 14 March 1944, over five hundred guerrilla prisoners were also brought to the Davao Penal Colony (R 67). The Filipino civilian evacuees were housed in the Guards' and Employees' Quarters (R 73), the insular prisoners, in the warehouse (R 88), and the American prisoners, in the barracks and in the compound formerly occupied by the insular prisoners (R 78, 88, Ex 2, 3).

From the time the Japanese army took over the Davao Penal Colony until 10 April 1944, MAEDA, Kazuo, was the commanding officer of the camp (R 3, 21, 27, 31, 35, 40, 49, 55, 74, 87, 129, 133). He was succeeded by TAKASAKI, Iku, who remained commanding officer of the camp until June 1944 (R 133). Thereafter the camp was placed under the control of Captain KUNNO's, Jiro, unit (R 83), the HAYASHI Unit, the SAKAMOTO Unit, and the Field Depot Company under Captain UYEMURA until finally evacuated in September 1944 (R 84).

During the first three months, food in the camp was satisfactory (R 10, 31). However, throughout the entire period from March 1943 to September 1944, food furnished the prisoners of war was inadequate, consisting of from three hundred to

five hundred and fifty grams of rice per day, weed ("kangkong") soup, and camotes, improperly prepared. For want of proper and adequate food, one-third of the more than two thousand prisoners were at all times suffering from beri-beri, scurvy, pellagra, and various other skin diseases. About seventy-five prisoners actually died of starvation or malnutrition (R 67). Inadequate feeding of the prisoners was not due to lack of food for there was plenty which was merely allowed to rot, some of which were raised by the prisoners themselves (R 10, 12, 31, 37, 38, 39, 50, 57, 64, 67, 71, 74, 75, 76, 105, 109).

No medical supplies were issued to the prisoners until some were received from the Red Cross. Little or no medical care was provided (R 2, 12, 75, 89, 90). No clothing was issued and most of the time the prisoners wore nothing but G-strings (R 68, 74, 75, 94, 100, 108). They were not even allowed to wear shoes received from the Red Cross (R 33), and many of the Red Cross packages were not distributed to the prisoners (R 89).

Housing accommodations were inadequate. One hundred fifty to two hundred prisoners being housed in quarters intended for only fifty to sixty men (R 39, 50, 64, 148). The buildings were infested with bedbugs, lice and rats (R 39).

There is no evidence concerning the sanitary facilities in the camp except the statement of the Japanese medical officer, YOSHIMURA, Osamu, to the effect that there were two latrines which could accommodate forty men each located fifty meters from the barracks (R 148).

Prisoners were forced, over their protests, to construct airfields (R 4, 45, 46, 105, 108, 149).

Collective punishment of prisoners was frequently resorted to for individual infraction of rules. For the escape of ten prisoners, all the prisoners were transferred to a detention compound, their food rations cut in half for several weeks and they were forced to perform hard labor (" 3, 39, 40, 50, 52, 55, 104); the entire camp went without food for three whole days because one prisoner escaped (R 12); six hundred fifty prisoners were forced to line up, nude, and the penis of each burned with lighted cigarettes because two tin shears were discovered in the barracks (R 32); fifteen men on a basket-making detail were punished, forced to sit upright at attention and beaten for the misdeed of one (R 57); and eight men were placed in the guardhouse for two weeks, tortured and beaten because seven prisoners escaped (R 62).

For flimsy reasons or none at all, prisoners were confined in the guardhouse for long periods or otherwise punished without trial (R 4, 23, 24, 27, 32, 38, 39, 50, 57, 59, 62, 64, 66, 67, 69, 75, 89, 91, 93, 94, 95, 104).

There were innumerable beatings (R 27) by fists (R 34, 66), rifles (R 21, 38, 66, 75, 89), bayonets (R 21), revolvers (R 24), sabers (R 34), bamboo poles (R 21, 66), sticks (R 38), clubs (R 88), rubber shoes (R 10), shovels (R 94), kicking (R 68), and slapping (R 89).

Aside from beatings, prisoners were tortured in several different inhuman ways: kept in a kneeling position for periods extending to three days (R 12, 62); forced to kneel

on cinders and rocks, with arms extended, and to carry boards and bricks with the body leaning backwards so that the entire weight would fall to the rear (R 27); compelled to stand or kneel in water or warm tea while live electric wires were applied to the body (R 57, 59, 104); tied to a barbed-wire fence with arms outstretched while burning boards or sticks were applied to his body or face (R 69). Prisoners were forced to hit each other until they bled (R 94).

American prisoners of war were used as targets in bayonet practice resulting in death or serious injury to many (R 71).

During bombing raids, prisoners were not allowed to seek shelter, thus exposing them to bombings and gunfire (R 69).

Prisoners were forced to work from ten to fourteen hours a day (R 10, 108).

Filipino civilians and insular prisoners were also subjected to these tortures. Personal belongings, food and utensils of the civilians were confiscated. They were slapped, kicked and beaten (R 74). Insular prisoners were clubbed, kicked, slapped, shot, bayoneted, tortured, exposed to bombings, starved, divested of money, clothes and other personal belongings, denied medical aid and forced to perform hard labor in quarries, airdromes and other military projects for long hours (R 68, 69, 70, 89, 93, 94, 96).

b. Also included in the record is evidence of atrocities committed by the Japanese at the American civilian internment camp in Davao City during the period from 20 December 1941 to 25 December 1943 (R 112-128). On 20 December 1941, the Japanese found the American residents of Davao City in the Davao Club Building where they had previously congregated in anticipation of the coming of the Japanese (R 113). Another American resident, who was apprehended on his way from a convent to his hotel and who was previously detained in prison in the Davao constabulary barracks after having been beaten and looted of his money, watch and other personal belongings, was brought to the Davao Club Building, bringing the total number of internees to thirteen (R 122, 123, 124, 126). These internees were moved from one building to another until finally, in August 1942, they were quartered in a dance hall at the outskirts of the city. The number of internees grew to two hundred and fifty-four (R 113). On 21 August 1942, two hundred and eighty other American civilians from Zamboanga arrived in Davao City and were interned in the same dance hall (R 119). This dance hall was a one-story building, about sixty feet long and thirty feet wide, which had only one room where the internees were placed without regard to sex or age. It had neither furniture nor beds and the internees slept on the wooden floor which was wet most of the time because the roof leaked, and it rained almost every day. There was only a few feet of yard space where the internees dug a trench for cooking their food and two latrines, one for women and the other for men. The internees had to buy their own food because no food was furnished by the Japanese. Their diet consisted only of a small amount of rice and grass soup, and four internees died of malnutrition. They were not given medical supplies nor medical treatment. The Japanese guards constantly beat and mistreated the internees (R 119). On 25 December 1943, the internees were shipped to Manila (R 113, 118, 122). * * *